## Exhibit 6

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS CORPUS CHRISTI DIVISION

| MARC | VEASEY, E | r AL.,      | )  | CASE NO: 2:13-CV-00193   |
|------|-----------|-------------|----|--------------------------|
|      |           | Plaintiffs, | )  | CIVIL                    |
|      | vs.       |             | )  | Corpus Christi, Texas    |
| RICK | PERRY, ET | AL.,        | )  | Thursday, May 1, 2014    |
|      |           | Defendants. | _) | (3:58 p.m. to 4:41 p.m.) |

## CIVIL MOTION HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE NELVA GONZALES RAMOS, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Appearances: See Next Page

Court Recorder: Genay Rogan

Clerk: Brandy Cortez

Transcriber: Exceptional Reporting Services, Inc.

P.O. Box 18668

Corpus Christi, TX 78480-8668

361 949-2988

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; transcript produced by transcription service.

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|  | 3           |
|--|-------------|
| APPEARANCES FOR (Cont'd)                           | :           |
|  |             |
| Mexican American<br>Legislative Caucus,<br>et al.: |             |
| Also present:                                      | BEN DONNELL |
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              THE CLERK: Sonya Lebsack?
              MR. HAYGOOD: Yes, ma'am.
              THE CLERK: Okay. And then for the Texas Association
 3
    of Hispanic County Judges and Commissioners, Mr. Rios or
 4
 5
    Mr. Henrichson?
 6
              MR. RIOS: This is Rolando Rios.
 7
              THE CLERK: Thank you, Mr. Rios. And then for the
    State of Texas, Mr. Scott, Mr. Clay, Ms. Roscetti?
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 9
              MR. CLAY: This is Reed Clay.
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              THE CLERK: Thank you, Mr. Clay. And then we also
11
    have Mr. Donnell present in the courtroom. Your Honor, that's
12
    a representative from each party.
13
              THE COURT: Okay. So we're ready to proceed?
14
              THE CLERK: Yes, your Honor.
15
                             (Call to order)
16
              THE COURT: The Court calls Cause Number 2:13-cv-193,
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    Veasey, et al., versus Perry, et al. And we've already taken
    roll. So what's before the Court is the Defendants' motion to
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19
    quash the subpoenas of the current and former legislators.
20
    Mr. Clay, are you going to proceed on that?
21
              MR. CLAY: Actually, your Honor, Arthur D'Andrea from
22
    the Attorney General's Office is representing the non-party
23
    legislators --
24
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
25
                         -- who have filed the motion to quash, so
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1 he will be presenting their arguments.

2 THE COURT: Okay. You can proceed.

MR. D'ANDREA: Good afternoon, your Honor. This is Arthur D'Andrea for the third party legislators. DOJ has in its possession every SB 14-related document from every legislator who mattered in crafting the voter ID law. They have all the documents from the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House, former Speaker Craddick, the bill offered in the Senate, the bill sponsor in the House, every single member of a relevant House committee, and every other legislature in the House and Senate who played any role whatsoever crafting the voter ID law. These official subpoenas are an unnecessary intrusion aimed at members who are on the sidelines for voter ID. None of the legislators authored the amendment; and, in fact, only one of them, Representative Jose Aliseda, even spoke on the bill.

I'd like to offer the Court a few quick examples to highlight the expansiveness of these subpoenas. First, DOJ is demanding legislative communications from Dr. Greg Bonnen. He was a freshman in 2013, two years after voter ID passed. While voter ID was being debated, he was performing brain surgery down in Friendswood (phonetic).

Next they're asking for documents of Robert Hall (phonetic). He retires from the legislature in 2007, four years before voter ID passed. Even if the DOJ found something

This is Preston Henrichson for Hidalgo

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to interrupt counsel.

I -- yes, your Honor.

Thank you.

I'm

MR. D'ANDREA:

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              MR. FREEMAN: I am, your Honor.
              THE COURT: You sound -- we're getting a lot of --
 3
              MR. FREEMAN: I'm hearing myself and a delay.
 4
              THE COURT:
                          And we're getting a lot of echo from you.
 5
    It's hard to understand. So what did you say? You're on the -
    - you are on a landline. You're not --
 6
 7
              MR. FREEMAN: I am on a landline, your Honor. I'm at
    on my office --
 9
              THE COURT: Okay. Are you on speaker?
10
              MR. FREEMAN: I'm not, your Honor.
11
              THE COURT: You have a --
                            I don't know if there's an issue with
12
              MR. FREEMAN:
13
    the conference line, but I am hearing myself back at myself
14
    after about a few seconds delay.
15
              THE COURT: Yeah, exactly. And it's -- yeah, it's
16
    giving us -- we're having problems. Yeah. You want to try
17
    calling back?
18
              UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I was going to say, Dan, maybe
19
    you could just try hanging up and calling in again --
20
              THE COURT: Yeah.
21
              UNIDENTIFIED MALE: -- if there's time for that.
22
                         Right. Why don't we do that?
              THE COURT:
23
              MR. FREEMAN: Your Honor --
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              THE COURT: Go ahead and hang up and then call back
25
    in, and we'll just be on standby.
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1
              MR. FREEMAN:
                           Thank you so much, your Honor. I'll
 2
    call back in just one second.
 3
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
                         This is Chad Dunn, your Honor. If I could
 4
              MR. DUNN:
 5
    intrude, I could recommend to the others on the call that if
    they're not speaking, to leave their lines (indiscernible)
 6
 7
         (Judge/Clerk confer)
 8
         (Pause)
 9
              MR. FREEMAN: Dan Freeman.
              THE COURT: Yeah. You're still -- we're still
10
11
    hearing an echo.
12
              MR. FREEMAN: I can try calling from a cell phone,
13
    your Honor, or calling from someone else's office in my office.
14
    I apologize. I don't understand why this is happening.
15
              THE COURT: Can you try another office maybe?
16
    Because we won't -- they won't be able to --
17
              MR. FREEMAN: I can just find another office,
18
    although another attorney from my office has told me that they
19
    were hearing the same echo. I'm happy to try, and I'll call --
20
    or I'll just pick up the phone in someone else's office, your
21
    Honor --
22
              THE COURT: Yes, because we won't be able to
    transcribe what you're saying, even if I figure out what you're
23
24
    saying. So why don't you try that.
25
                             I'm so sorry about this.
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              THE COURT:
                         Okav.
              MR. FREEMAN: Give me just one second. Thank you.
 3
         (Judge/Clerk confer)
         (Pause)
 4
 5
              MR. FREEMAN:
                           Hello, your Honor?
              THE COURT: Yes.
 6
 7
                            Is this better?
              MR. FREEMAN:
 8
              THE COURT: Much better. Is that Mr. Freeman?
 9
              MR. FREEMAN:
                            This is Mr. Freeman.
10
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
11
              MR. FREEMAN:
                            I'm in Ms. Westfall's office, I've
12
    kicked her of her phone.
13
              THE COURT: Okay. Well, we can --
14
                            I appreciate your understanding.
              MR. FREEMAN:
15
    you so much.
16
              THE COURT: All right. Well let's proceed.
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              MR. FREEMAN:
                            Thank you, your Honor. Your Honor, the
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    legislator's motion to quash is mere window dressing on a
19
    motion for reconsideration. This Court's adopted a five-factor
20
    balancing test to address the qualified nature of any state
21
    legislative privilege. And the procedural vehicle through
22
    which the United States seeks discovery is not relevant to any
    of those factors. Specifically, factor five addresses any
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24
    chain (phonetic) effect on legislative business that might
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    result in disclosure of legislative deliberations; not the time
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needed to gather documents or the desire to withhold campaign

materials. The legislators have provided no valid reason for

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this Court to adjust the sensitive balance that has been The subpoenas seek a range of materials that are described. relevant to both intent and (indiscernible) claim that the United States has brought under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Documents gathered in Texas v. Holder cannot set the (indiscernible) of discoverable materials in this case, as discovery in Texas v. Holder is limited by time, a streamlined legal standard, a shifted burden of proof, and an inability on behalf of the United States to expect the State of Texas to search for responsive documents due to a different balance applied to a state legislative privilege in that case. Nor would production of responsive documents imposing undue burden on the legislators. The legislators merely suggest that any effort to gather documents is incompatible with their status as state officials. This Court has rejected similar absolute privilege claims in the past, and the legislators have provided no valid basis for the Court to revisit that decision here. Therefore, this Court should order the legislators to comply with the subpoenas and produce responsive documents under seal within seven days. The legislators had a substantial amount of notice regarding the subpoenas, and they should likely have knowledge of where those materials are, as

well as the ability to search for the email, private emails,

1 | that have not yet been produced electronically.

2 With regard to those legislative -- that the State of

3 Texas claims are not relevant to the claims in this case,

4 Representative Aliseda, for example, was the key witness in the

5 Texas v. Holder preclearance proceeding.

THE COURT: Documents weren't requested from him, but he appeared as a witness?

MR. FREEMAN: Documents were requested, your Honor (indiscernible) --

THE COURT: I thought the State's argument was that these were extra legislators whose -- there was no discovery directed at them in the D. C. case. Is that not correct?

MR. FREEMAN: It's my -- I'm sorry for interrupting.

It's my understanding that we did ask for documents from

Representative Aliseda. And the purpose of these subpoenas is simply to seek any additional documents that the legislator might have that were not previously produced. If there are no further documents, there's no need to quash a subpoena. The legislator need simply state that they have no further documents. And the same is true with the other legislators that counsel for the legislators claims have had nothing to do with any photographic voter identification bill. If they have no documents, there's no need to quash the subpoena. They can merely comply with the subpoena by providing an explanation of what they do or do not have. What this -- what the legislators

1 | are asking for rather, is a blanket order saying that they are

2 | immune from discovery in this case, and they have provided no

3 basis under Rule 45 or under the five-factor framework that

4 | this Court has laid out with regard state legislative privilege

5 to deny all discovery from them.

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THE COURT: Well, tell me how our immigration-related documents relevant in this case?

MR. FREEMAN: Your Honor, there are two reasons for that. First, under Section 2, whether or not there are racial campaign appeals, both explicit and subtle, is relevant to whether or not a voting procedure interacting with the totality of the circumstances to deny or bridge the right to vote on account of race. Specifically with regard to this bill, many legislators suggested that photographic voter ID was somehow an immigration-related law; notwithstanding the fact that several forms of identification are required to vote under the bill are easily attainable by a non-citizen. And so the United States has suggested, and will advance evidence at trial, that this was a form of a (indiscernible) racial appeal stating that it would prevent certain types of people from voting. And that's why the immigration-related appeals tie into the way the legislators presented the bill to vote -- to each other, to constituents. And so we think that immigration-related documents are key to understanding all underlying attempts behind SB 14.

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    Williams, Harless, and Dan Patrick. And actually, I think the
    state does concede that. But at least those four.
 2
              MR. FREEMAN: Your Honor, this is Dan Freeman.
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    can just provide a little bit more information. The United
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    States, during the preclearance proceedings, provided an
    extensive list of legislators concerning whom it sought
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 7
    documents. It is my understanding that most of the legislators
 8
    to whom we've issued subpoenas were on that list as well. The
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    state's concern, if I understand it correctly, is that this is
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    seeking additional information from those same legislators; not
11
    that we expanded the universe of --
12
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
13
              MR. FREEMAN: -- legislators from --
14
              THE COURT: All right.
15
                            (Indiscernible)
              MR. FREEMAN:
16
              MR. D'ANDREA: Your Honor, this is Arthur D'Andrea.
17
    May I -- I've already tracked down the answer to this, and I
18
    think --
19
              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. D'ANDREA: -- not quite what we're saying. But
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MR. D'ANDREA: -- not quite what we're saying. But if I may, there are 13 legislators listed on the subpoena. Four of them participated in the last lawsuit. Those are:

Tommy Williams, Harless, Dennis Bonnen, and Dan Patrick. We turned over all of those documents. And so with respect to those four legislators, the current subpoena is only asking for

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documents that were produced after the stuff we turned over in the preclearance lawsuit.

THE COURT: So that's what you're objecting regarding those four?

MR. D'ANDREA: That's a tiny objection. Our chief objection is there are nine legislators who are: Brandon Creighton, Glenn Hegar, Greg Bonnen, Joe Crab, Larry Taylor, Mike Jackson, Robert Hall, and Todd Hunter, who were never involved in the prior lawsuit, who DOJ never sought to get documents from. And as I said, a lot of them retired before SB 14, one of them wasn't around yet. And those are -- our principal objection is there's no reason to go after all of those legislators when they had everything they wanted before. And -- but on that, there's also -- because they had everything up to SB 14 from the preclearance lawsuit, there's no reason to ask Harless (indiscernible) to go back and search her office for things that are voter ID-related after SB 14 passed. And that is both because on the second factor, I would say the DOJ has access to all the important documents they need. And on the fifth factor, I think it really matters -- there's a big difference between telling a legislator, "You are going to be subject to discovery for a law under challenge" and telling a legislator, "You will be subject to discovery in perpetuity, even after the law passed, for other things you may do in the future."

- MR. FREEMAN: Your Honor, if I may respond. I would
  be happy to provide the Court with a list of all those
  legislators from whom we have previously obtained discovery.

  And with regard to the scope of materials that are sought, the
  legal standard under Section 2 is far more curative (phonetic)
  than the legal standard under Section 5.
  - THE COURT: Well, I mean, I don't necessarily agree that just because things weren't discovered or asked for in the D. C. case -- this is a different case. I mean, this is -- I don't agree with the state's argument on that issue. Well, if you didn't request it then, why do you need it now? But anyway, so go ahead.
  - MR. FREEMAN: And with regard to those prior legislators, each of those prior legislators supported predecessor ID bills. And it was clear that there was a process throughout several sessions in which the state -- in which legislators promoted a series of bills that became stricter and stricter and had fewer and fewer opportunities for voters to be able to pass a ballot, and so the intent to carry over between their session. So to say that a legislator who wasn't around in 2014 could have no understanding of what the ultimate voter ID bill was doesn't take into account the fact that there was a bill that almost passed in a prior session, and that legislators resorted to an extraordinary procedure to prevent that. Two years before that, there was a bill that

- almost passed that was filibustered. And so this is not simply restricted to legislative proceedings in 2011.
- 3 **THE COURT:** Okay. Mr. Rosenberg, I cut you off. Do
  4 you want --
- MR. ROSENBERG: Thank you very much. And I'll just

  make a couple more points. One, in terms of whether or not all

  documents Mr. D'Andrea has represented have been produced for

  these -- from these legislators, we don't know that's the case.

  As the Department of Justice has (indiscernible) in its brief,

  there is evidence that many of these legislators used their

  personal email accounts for official business. And I'm not
- 14 **THE COURT:** Okay. Well, let's ask him. What's your position, Mr. D'Andrea?

been turned over. I have a feeling --

sure if Mr. D'Andrea is representing that those documents have

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13

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- 16 MR. D'ANDREA: I don't believe the DOJ asked for
  17 personal emails in the prior lawsuit. Usually --
  - THE COURT: Well, I think the problem is if they requested certain information and it's in the personal email, I mean, they should have access to that.
- MR. D'ANDREA: We respond -- I don't know what they
  asked for, so I can't really tell whether it's in there or not.
  I don't think their --
- 24 **THE COURT:** Well, then how do you want me to help you 25 then? If you all don't even know, how can I figure it out?

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              MR. D'ANDREA: We responded to -- I can -- I will
 2
    find out. We responded in preclearance. We gave them
    everything they asked for. So --
 3
              THE COURT: But they're saying there may be a
 4
 5
    question --
 6
              MR. D'ANDREA: (Indiscernible)
 7
              THE COURT: -- regarding whether there was
 8
    information in personal emails that was relevant. Is that the
 9
    issue, Mr. Rosenberg?
10
              MR. ROSENBERG: That's correct.
11
              MR. D'ANDREA: If they asked for that, we gave it to
12
           I don't know that they have. But I don't think this --
13
    DOJ assumed this notion that just because they don't have
14
    anything, it must be the legislators were using personal email.
15
    And I think the better assumption is that a lot of these people
16
    are people --
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              THE COURT: Well, I thought there was something in
    the briefing that there was some testimony that there was some
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19
20
              MR. D'ANDREA: Your Honor --
21
              THE COURT: -- personal emails being used --
22
              MR. D'ANDREA: -- Representative Harless testified
23
    that -- her chief of staff testified that she sometimes uses
24
    personal email. But that is one of dozens of legislators
25
    they're going after.
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MR. FREEMAN: Your Honor, this is Dan Freeman, and I think I can probably clear up a couple of these issues. off, we negotiated search terms with (indiscernible) during the preclearance proceedings based on searches that we conducted in Microsoft Outlook. That was our understanding, that that was the legislators' official email, and we provided a string of search terms that would interact with the search syntax with Microsoft Outlook, and we were (indiscernible) that they would search their official email. The State of Texas then provided those search terms to legislators, I believe, with instruction to search their official email. And I do not believe, although I cannot say for certain, that they did not do -- that they instructed the legislators to search their private email as well. However, during depositions, the chief of staff to Representative Harless, who's the House sponsor of SB 14, testified that she primarily uses her private email. And the chief of staff to Senator Fraser, who is the Senate sponsor of SB 14, testified that he uses his private email for legislative business. And to the extent that legislators candid communications are contained within those email accounts, those are highly probative documents that we would -- that we seek through these subpoenas. To the extent that there are other documents that have already been turned over, they're outside the scope of this subpoena. The subpoena is only asking for those documents that have not already been turned over.

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              THE COURT: All right. And Mr. Rosenberg, I cut you
    off again, and everybody jumped in.
              MR. ROSENBERG: That's fine, your Honor. I quess
 3
    just the last point is Mr. D'Andrea seems to have conceded the
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 5
    campaign communications are not really subject to the qualified
    legislative privilege as he said that many of them -- many of
 6
 7
    those communications were made before the legislators even took
 8
    the oath of office. So that isn't even implicated by any
 9
    privilege issue. And other than that, I think that Mr. Freeman
10
    has covered all the points we wanted to make. Thank you, your
11
    Honor.
12
              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Doggett, anything?
13
              MR. DOGGETT: No, your Honor. Thank you.
14
              THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Haygood?
15
              MR. HAYGOOD: Yes, your Honor, thank you. I just
16
    want to address one point that you raised earlier about the
17
    reality of the scope of discovery of Section 5, soon to be the
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19
              THE COURT: Yeah, hold on because you're not coming
20
    in very well.
21
              MR. HAYGOOD: Is this better?
22
              THE COURT: You're echoing very much, too.
23
              MR. HAYGOOD:
                            Oh.
24
              THE COURT:
                         Try --
25
              MR. HAYGOOD:
                            Can you hear me better now?
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24
 1
              THE COURT:
                         No.
              MR. HAYGOOD: (Indiscernible) but I will.
    better now?
 3
              THE COURT: No, it's worse.
 4
 5
              MR. HAYGOOD: Okay. How about now?
              THE COURT: That's still catching an echo. Maybe if
 6
 7
    you just talk slowly, we might be able to work through that.
 8
    Go ahead.
 9
              MR. HAYGOOD: Okay. No, I just was stating, your
10
    Honor, that I would underline a point you made earlier about
    how the scope of discovery under Section 5 (indiscernible)
11
12
    should not be the standard.
13
              THE COURT: No, I'm sorry. The recorder can't take
14
    you.
15
              MR. HAYGOOD: (Indiscernible) I have nothing further.
16
              THE COURT: Go ahead and try --
17
              MR. HAYGOOD: Is it still difficult to hear me?
              THE COURT: It's a little bit better. It sounds --
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19
    there's an echo, but we can at least hear you. Try that. I
20
    don't know what you did.
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              MR. HAYGOOD: I'm not sure either. I -- your Honor,
22
    I was just making a quick point that you made earlier actually,
    which is that the scope of the discovery in the Section 5 case
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24
    should be the standard by which we set the scope of discovery
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    in this case.
                   Standards are different.
                                             Here the burden is on
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1
    us.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. HAYGOOD: There is evidence we seek --
 3
 4
              THE COURT: Yeah, we -- I can figure out what you're
 5
    saying. The problem is there's not going to be a record
    because the --
 6
 7
              MR. HAYGOOD: Fair enough --
 8
              THE COURT: -- recorder can't --
 9
              MR. HAYGOOD: Okay.
10
              THE COURT: -- take it.
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              MR. HAYGOOD: That was the (indiscernible) point that
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    I wanted to make, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay. It sounds to me what you said was
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    just my comment earlier about we're not confined to the
15
    discovery that was done in the D. C. case, the Section 5 case,
16
    correct? Was that what you said?
17
              MR. HAYGOOD: That's correct, your Honor.
18
              THE COURT: All right. I'm going to move on.
19
    Mr. Rios?
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              MR. RIOS: No comment further, your Honor. We just
    support the position of the government.
21
22
              THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Clay -- I'm sorry,
2.3
    Mr. D'Andrea?
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              MR. D'ANDREA: Yes, your Honor. I just want to say
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    that we're not -- our argument is not simplistically the
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    discovery in this case is limited to the last case. DOJ is
 2
    seeking discovery on all fronts that it didn't seek before.
 3
    Our point is, there is no justification to subpoena Greg
    Bonnen, who was a freshman in 2013. And to go down the list in
 4
 5
    the subpoena, you get that answer over and over again.
 6
    DOJ has sort of made this a case about personal emails of
 7
    Representative Harless, but there are pending in courts all
    around the state dozens of requests to subpoena documents from
    legislators who have nothing to do with voter ID. And so to
10
    the extent it's relevant what happened in the preclearance is
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    only to say the second factor of this Court's balancing test is
12
    can they get the documents elsewhere, and do they have access
13
    to other evidence? And they do. They have access to all the
14
    important evidence that they could possibly need.
15
              THE COURT: Okay.
16
              MR. D'ANDREA: Thank you.
17
              THE COURT: So you're saying that they have nothing
18
    to do with the Senate Bill 7, then you -- I'm sorry. I'm going
19
    back to my criminal days in state court, Senate Bill 7. With
20
    SB 14, you're saying those legislators, some of those had
21
    nothing to do with that, so then you wouldn't -- they wouldn't
22
    have any documents; is that what your position is?
23
              MR. D'ANDREA: Well, certainly they wouldn't.
                                                              Joe
24
    Crab, for instance, retired in 2007 --
25
                          Wouldn't -- is that your answer, though,
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27
1
    would not -- they would not --
 2
              MR. D'ANDREA: (Indiscernible)
              THE COURT: -- have SB 14 information?
 3
              MR. D'ANDREA: (Indiscernible) Joe Crab and his wife
 4
 5
    spent their entire (indiscernible)
 6
              THE COURT: Wait, wait, I'm sorry. I didn't
 7
    hear. Was that a yes or a no.
 8
              MR. D'ANDREA: Yes, it is (indiscernible)
 9
              THE COURT: Yes, they would -- they do have SB 14
    information?
10
11
              MR. D'ANDREA: No. They don't have SB 14 --
              THE COURT: Okay. Then why are we even bothering
12
13
    with this?
14
              MR. D'ANDREA: So they still have to search
15
    (indiscernible) Joe Crab retired in 2007, four years before SB
16
    14 passed. But he was still served with the DOJ subpoena that
17
    asked him about immigration documents.
18
              THE COURT: Well, I'm not talking about immigration
19
    right now. I'm just talking about SB 14. It sounds like --
20
              MR. D'ANDREA: Just SB 14, he has nothing. But if
21
    it's voter ID-related stuff, he does, because there was other
22
    voter ID proposals back in -- I think it was '03 --
23
              THE COURT: Okay, I see.
              MR. D'ANDREA: -- or '05 he was involved. So he
24
25
    still has to search for those.
                                    But if it's just SB 14, then
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that solves the problem for him.
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THE COURT: Okay, I see. Okay. Anything else from anyone?

MR. ROSENBERG: Just quickly. This is Ezra Rosenberg again. On that last point, as we said in the brief, as the legislative record shows, photo ID legislation throughout the legislative session leading up to SB 14 became increasingly restrictive, and that evidence is going to be very, very important in this case dealing with the intent behind SB 14 itself.

THE COURT: Okay. And Mr. Dunn, I think I left -MR. ROSENBERG: (Indiscernible) Arlington Heights
talks in terms of the complete legislative or administrative
history and the historical background of the legislative
decisions would be relevant to the determination of
discriminatory purpose.

THE COURT: Okay. And I think I left Mr. Dunn out.

MR. DUNN: Thank you, Judge. Nothing more to add.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's see. I'm not convinced that immigration-related documents should be produced here. So the Court's going to grant the motion to quash as to that category of documents. And then -- so then is the issue regarding -- because I'm getting some conflicting information here. Pre-enactment documents and post-enactment documents of SB 14 --

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1
    issue. Pre-enactment, post-enactments, and campaign offices.
 2
              THE COURT: Well, and campaign offices, I mean,
    that's not going to be covered by the legislative privilege,
 3
    correct?
 4
 5
              MR. D'ANDREA: Correct. I don't think in most cases
    it will be, but I -- and certainly if they haven't been sworn
 6
 7
    in yet. But I do think that it's just -- it's both unduly
 8
    burdensome and approaching irrelevant to ask for campaign
 9
    fliers and campaign commercials that they were in.
10
              MR. FREEMAN: And, your Honor, if I could just speak
11
              It is directly relevant to one of the tenant factors
12
    under Section 2 whether or not there were racial campaign
13
    appeals (indiscernible) subtle, and so we would strongly oppose
14
    any suggestion that those documents would be irrelevant or that
15
    they could be considered even marginally relevant (phonetic)
16
    under the undue burden framework of the Fifth Circuit.
17
              THE COURT: And what is it you're looking for from
18
    these campaign offices? I mean, anything regarding Senate Bill
19
    14, or what's your -- voter ID? What is it you've requested?
20
              MR. FREEMAN: I'm finding that right now, your Honor.
21
    Your Honor, we specifically asked for all documents related to
22
    campaign communications including but not limited to mailings,
23
    ads, websites, fliers, correspondence related to voter
24
    identification requirements or SB 14. And then we also asked
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for all documents related to campaign communication, including

- 1 but not limited to those same categories related to
- 2 immigration.

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- 3 **THE COURT:** Okay. I've already made my ruling on
- 4 | immigration. Anything else from anybody?
- 5 MR. DUNN: (Indiscernible)
- 6 THE COURT: Yes, but we can barely hear you.
- 7 MR. DUNN: Is that better?
- 8 THE COURT: Yes.
  - MR. DUNN: On the campaign-related issue, in the redstricting case that was tried, a number of exhibits came about of advertisements for candidates. And for example there was a state House race in Tarrant County where a democratic nominee who was Anglo was colored in darker skin and his teeth were separated to make it look African American and placed in ads with President Obama and others. And these types of racial appeals, especially involving members of the legislator that highly support Senate Bill 14, often accompanied communications about voter ID and why we need it. So that's why those issues seem so relevant to us in the case.
  - MR. RIOS: Your Honor, this is Rolando Rios. May I add something, your Honor?
- THE COURT: Yes.
- 23 MR. RIOS: We've been involved in a lot of Section 2
  24 cases. There are direct campaigns that when somebody's running
- for office use keywords that send a message. For example, so-

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1
    and-so will fight to make sure that no illegal voters -- or no
 2
    immigrants voted in the election, or we'll keep the elections
    clear, make sure there's no voter fraud. There's certain
 3
 4
    keywords that are used that an expert can look at and say,
 5
    these type of words are used to appeal to a person's race, and
 6
    that sends a message. And that's usually what's used and
 7
    creates the effect of racial (indiscernible) it's a very
    significant factor in most Section 2 cases that racial appeals
    are made through campaigns and that's how messages are
10
    communicated. So I would strongly support the position of the
11
    United States on this.
12
              THE COURT: Okay. I've already stated that
13
    immigration-related documents I do not find to be relevant.
                                                                  Ι
14
    do think the pre-enactment and post-enactment documents are
15
    relevant. In looking at the balancing factors, the Court finds
16
    they should be produced under the same order the Court
17
    previously provided regarding the protective order -- should be
18
    produced in that fashion. So what's left? The campaign office
19
    material?
20
              MR. D'ANDREA: Yes, your Honor.
21
              MR. FREEMAN:
                            And, your Honor, to be specific, the
22
    only remaining topic concerning campaigns is communication
23
    related to voter identification requirements, or SB 14.
24
              THE COURT:
                          Right.
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And, your Honor, my comment -- this is

MR. RIOS:

- 1 Mr. Rios. And my comment when I mentioned the word
- 2 | "immigration," wasn't directed at seeking the Court to
- 3 reconsider the issue on immigration. It was a comment directed
- 4 | at seeking production of the campaign materials. The word
- 5 "immigration" is just a word -- keyword that they use in the
- 6 campaign. That's all I was saying, your Honor.
  - MR. D'ANDREA: Your Honor, the campaign stuff is personal business, and they're forbidden by state law to even mingle this with their official state business. And we would have to go through an entirely separate channel to even get to stuff like that. And it -- I don't see it's relevant to this. And to the extent that they have this sort of stuff that goes out in public and they get -- they have access to it from other sources, right, which is the second element. Is there another way to get this? Well, yes. You can go to newspapers, you have stuff online (indiscernible) internet still available. I don't see why they have to go through the campaign offices to

**THE COURT:** Yeah.

get it.

MR. FREEMAN: Your Honor, there may be internal campaign communications, there may be mailings that were only sent to particular voters that are not publically available.

There are all sorts of materials that are not available to the United States with regard to campaign communication that may explain, you know, to a legislator's particular constituency

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    why that legislator supported SB 14. And in the world of
    targeted communication, we may see a very different message
    marched in front of some voters than one a legislator
 3
    (indiscernible) more broadly to the public.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Okay. I'm having a little more problem
 6
    on the campaign office information. But let me look at that
 7
    further and then probably by early next week I'll let you know
 8
    my ruling on it.
 9
              MR. D'ANDREA: Your Honor, may we file -- this is
10
    Arthur D'Andrea, I'm sorry. May we file a brief, an advisory,
    discussing the campaign issue further?
11
12
              THE COURT: That's fine. When can you get that on
13
    file?
14
              MR. D'ANDREA: Do it -- can we do it tomorrow?
15
              THE COURT: Okay. And I suspect the Plaintiffs are
16
    going to want to file something. Mr. Freeman?
17
              MR. FREEMAN: Most likely, your Honor.
18
              THE COURT: I'm sorry?
19
              MR. FREEMAN: Most likely, your Honor.
              THE COURT: Okay. So by Tuesday? Actually, the
20
21
    Court's kind of going to be tied up late next week, so
22
    Mr. D'Andrea, if you want to file something by Monday and the
    Plaintiffs by Thursday, probably be early the next week when I
23
24
    get to it.
25
              MR. D'ANDREA:
                             That's fine, your Honor, thank you.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Was there anything else left to
    address on this motion to quash?
              MR. FREEMAN: Your Honor, with regard to those
 3
 4
    materials that your Honor has ordered produced, the United
 5
    States would appreciate a date certain by which those materials
 6
    should be produced as we will likely want to use those
 7
    materials in future depositions that we (indiscernible)
 8
              THE COURT: Mister --
              MR. FREEMAN: -- before the end of discovery.
10
              THE COURT: Mr. D'Andrea, any timeframe?
11
              MR. D'ANDREA: Your Honor, seven -- they asked seven
12
    days earlier. That's entirely too quick.
13
              THE COURT: What are you looking at?
14
              MR. D'ANDREA: They just got a 30-day extension on
15
    something we asked for in December. I can -- I have some other
16
    colleagues on the phone who might be able to speak to that
17
    better.
18
              THE COURT:
                          Okav.
19
              MR. D'ANDREA: Kevin -- Mr. Hays (phonetic), would
20
    you like to talk about it?
21
              MR. HAYS: Your Honor, this is Kevin Hays with the
22
    State of Texas. It's probably going to take us a few days to
23
    get the documents in a proper configuration the DOJ has
24
    requested and that we agreed to in the agreement concerning
25
    production of electronic information.
                                           If we could have at
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1
    least two weeks, it would really help the --
 2
                          That's fine. I don't have a problem with
              THE COURT:
 3
    two weeks. So 14 days?
 4
              MR. HAYS: Yes, your Honor.
 5
              THE COURT: Okay. What else on this motion to quash?
 6
    What about -- there was a judicial notice request filed.
 7
    there anything that needs to be done on that? Sound like it
 8
    was partly agreed to but not to the summaries. I'm just not
 9
           Is there anything the Court needs to do on that?
10
              MR. FREEMAN: This is Dan Freeman on behalf of the
11
    United States, your Honor. There is a slight disagreement with
12
    regard to the summary of documents with a cover. It's my
13
    understanding that Texas not disagree with regard to the Court
14
    taking judicial notice of the underlying exhibits. The United
15
    States would request that this Court in direct order make a
16
    judicial note of both of the summaries and of the exhibits.
17
    It's the United States' position that those summaries will make
18
    the information much more useful to the Court and there's --
19
              THE COURT: Well, I meant --
20
              MR. FREEMAN: -- no reason that the Court can't --
21
              THE COURT: Yeah.
22
              MR. FREEMAN: -- take judicial notice of them.
23
              THE COURT: It's not right, but I just thought if we
24
    could finalize it today, we would. But I'm assuming then the
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              MR. CLAY: Your Honor, this is Reed Clay for the
 2
    State of Texas. I don't necessarily think that we need to file
 3
    something.
 4
              THE COURT: Okay.
 5
              MR. CLAY: I think the documents -- the underlying
    reports from the Census Bureau are something the Court can
 6
 7
    certainly take judicial notice of.
              THE COURT: Right, and I will. But I thought there
 8
    was an issue on some summaries maybe that --
10
              MR. CLAY: Yeah. I don't think that summary
11
    documents quite -- is not something the Court can take judicial
12
    notice of, and so to the extent that the order is just taking
13
    judicial notice of the reports, we have no problem --
14
              THE COURT: That's granted. Okay, so I will grant
15
    that. So what's the government's position on the summaries
16
    then? They're urging that for the Court to rule on that also?
17
              MR. FREEMAN: Yes, your Honor. The summary documents
18
    simply make it much easier for the Court to --
19
              THE COURT: Right. But it's not about what's easier.
20
              MR. FREEMAN: Okay.
21
              THE COURT: This is not about what's easier. It's
22
    what about the Court's -- what the Court can take judicial
23
    notice of.
24
              MR. FREEMAN: Yes, your Honor. And the courts in
25
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both Texas v. United States and Texas v. Holder, a preclearance

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action in the District Court for the District of Columbia
concerning redistricting and voter ID respectively, both
granted judicial notice of nearly identical documents --
          THE COURT: The summaries? Specifically the
summaries?
         MR. FREEMAN: As well, yes, your Honor.
          THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Clay, anything on that?
                    Well, we want to file something to address
          MR. CLAY:
that. We just don't think that's the type of thing that a
Court can take judicial notice of. So if that's still on the
table, then we'll have to file an objection within the
timeframe.
          THE COURT: Okay. It sounds like it's still on the
table, so that's what I was trying to figure out. So that's
still pending. Now, on the Defendants' motion to compel, I
think you all resolved the issues there that we addressed last
time; is that correct? You all were going to -- I thought we
had set that for hearing and then Brandy said that you all had
come to an agreement on the remaining issues.
         MR. CLAY: Your Honor, this is Reed Clay for the
State of Texas. I think that we had pushed out a deadline for
DOJ to respond and to continue to look for some documents, so I
think that technically the motion hasn't been completely
decided because we have yet to reach the end of those 30 days
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to see what the government --

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1
              THE COURT: Okay. That's fine.
 2
              MR. CLAY: -- may come up with.
 3
              THE COURT: I was just seeing what we could finalize
 4
    and clean out. So that's still pending then. Is there
 5
    anything else to address from the Plaintiffs?
 6
              MR. FREEMAN: Not from the United States, your Honor.
 7
              THE COURT: Okay. The defense?
 8
              MR. FREEMAN:
                           Not from the third party legislators,
 9
    your Honor, thank you.
10
              THE COURT: Okay. So the only issue right now is the
11
    campaign material issue, and I'm going to await a briefing on
12
    that. And if nothing else, you can be excused.
13
         (All attorneys affirm thank you)
14
              THE COURT: Thank you.
15
         (This proceeding was adjourned at 4:41 p.m.)
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| CERTIFICATIO   | N  |
|----------------|----|
| CHILL TOTAL TO | -4 |

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Join I Sulson

May 5, 2014

TONI HUDSON, TRANSCRIBER